DECEMBER 15, 1768. THE NUMBER 917.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to inſert the following in your uſeful paper, and you will oblige one of your conſtant readers.

MAYFIELD, *Nov.* 17, 1768. CALEDONIENSIS.

JUDE, Verſe 9.

Yet Michael the Archangel, when contending with the Devil he diſputed about the body of Moſes, durſt not bring againſt him a railing accuſation, but ſaid, The Lord rebuke thee.

FROM this paſſage of ſcripture all the commentators which I have conſulted are of opinion that this conteſt betwixt the Archangel and the Devil was occaſioned by Satan's being deſirous of ſhowing to the Jews the body of Moſes, imagining that they would deify it, and ſo offend their God, by giving to another that glory which ſolely belonged to him, not only as their maker, their redeemer from Egyptian ſlavery, but alſo as their immediate King, ſeeing they were then under a theocracy. When this opinion firſt came into the church I really do not know, but as it does not ſeem to carry conviction along with it, becauſe no paſſages of ſcripture corroborate the truth of it, I beg leave to lay before the publick ſome thoughts upon the ſubject; and as the inveſtigation of truth is all I aim at, I ſhall be obliged to any perſon who will, with impartiality, correct my errours.

There is not any one portion of holy writ that can give any ſuſpicion of the Jews being deſirous of deifying the body of Moſes; on the contrary, when he had been upon the mount with God only forty days, they, imagining he was to return among them no more, do not ſo much as regret the loſs of him, but cry to Aaron to make them Gods to go before them; careleſſly adding, *As for the man Moſes, we wot not what is become of him.* Here are no ſuch words as intimate any deification, and when the good man died they only mourn for him according to the cuſtom then in Iſrael; and as uſual under their firſt leader, ſo now they give that reſpect to Joſhua.

But if the Jews had had any deſire of deifying Moſes after his death, their not finding his body would not have kept them from their deſign; on the contrary, it would have made them more bent upon doing ſo. We have a notorious inſtance in hiſtory of a caſe nearly ſimilar: Romulus, the founder of Rome, was ſaid to diſappear in a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, although it be a commonly received opinion that he was cut to pieces by the Senators, and ſo carried out in their pockets, the better to delude the people; but a ſtorm of thunder happening at that time, it put the better face upon their cheat, the people ſwallowed the bait, and Romulus had divine honours conferred upon him, as one whom the Gods themſelves had, by a miracle, taken from the earth to create one of their number.

This might have been expected to follow of courſe, and the wonders wrought by God through the hands of Moſes, his face ſhining ſo bright, after his converſation with God, that the Jews could not look upon it, his death and unuſual burial would have been ſo far from hindering their paying him divine honours, if they had been reſolved to do ſo, that they would rather have incited them thereto. As this therefore cannot be the occaſion of the conteſt betwixt the Archangel and the Archfiend, nor the body of Moſes that which God buried from the knowledge of all men, I ſhall attempt an interpretation of the matter, and leave my reader to judge for himſelf.

This conteſt then betwixt Michael and Satan happened at the building of the ſecond temple, when the Jews, who are emphatically called the body of Moſes, becauſe he was their leader and legiſlator, were hindered, by their enemies, from carrying on the work. This may be read at full length in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. EZRA iv. 4, 5. *Then the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them in building, and hired counſellors againſt them, to fruſtrate their purpoſe*, &c. NEH. iv. 1, 8, 9. *But it came to paſs that when Sanballat heard that we builded the wall he was wroth, and took great indignation, and mocked the Jews*, &c. *And conſpired all of them together to come and to fight againſt Jeruſalem, and to hinder it. Nevertheleſs, we made our prayer unto our God, and ſet a watch againſt them day and night, becauſe of them.* By reading the whole you perceive how the Jews, for their own ſecurity, were obliged to fight and work by turns; ſome of them even wrought with one hand, and held a weapon in the other, and every builder had a ſword by his ſide.

Through the whole of this ſtory is evidently ſeen the baſe machinations of the Devil againſt that choſen people; and that this conteſt betwixt Michael and Satan was at that time, and upon that account, appears plainly to me from the third chapter of the prophecy of Zechariah, where, under the type of Joſhua, the reſtoration of the church is promiſed, and where Satan is ſtanding at his right hand to reſiſt him, from which paſſage the apoſtle Jude certainly borrowed his expreſſion, ZECH. iii. 1. 2. *And he ſhewed me Joſhua the High Prieſt ſtanding before the angel of the Lord, and Satan ſtanding at his right hand to reſiſt him. And the Lord ſaid unto Satan, the Lord rebuke thee, O Satan, even the Lord that hath choſen Jeruſalem rebuke thee: Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?*

What need is there then for giving an interpretation to the text, which is altogether doubtful, when here is one clear and agreeable to ſcripture? And every one muſt grant that ſcripture beſt interprets itſelf. Michael durſt not bring againſt Satan a railing accuſation: Why? becauſe to rail is contrary to the nature of a pure ſpirit; for, as the apoſtle ſays, *angels bring not againſt (or upon) themſelves an evil accuſation.* Now to rail would be bringing againſt himſelf an evil accuſation; and as a pure ſpirit, it was incompatible with his purity.

There is only one objection, occurring to me, which can be made againſt what I have advanced concerning the Jews having no deſign of deifying the body of Moſes, and it is this: If God had not foreſeen that his ſtiff necked and rebellious people would have deified the body of Moſes, what reaſon could he have for burying him ſo privately? Might he not have ſuffered the Jews to honour his remains with a pompous funeral, ſuch as that beſtowed upon Jacob by his ſon Joſeph, when the mourning of the Egyptians was ſo great that the Canaanites on that very account called the place Abelmizraim?

The anſwer to this objection will be ſhort. The body of Moſes was to be kept free from corruption, for the glorious appearance it was, in due time, to make at the tranſfiguration of our Bleſſed Saviour. God could have raiſed him from the duſt to be preſent there, but it is contrary to the laws of God and nature to perform by a greater what can be done by a leſs miracle. Nature always acts in the ſhorteſt way: Moſes's body, being to appear at our Saviour's tranſfiguration, was therefore kept free from corruption, that it might be equal to that of Elias, who appeared with him; and ſo when a voice came from the cloud, or, as the apoſtle words it, from the *Glory* *, and the diſciples, afraid, had fallen on their faces, when they recovered from their conſternation, and began to look around them, they ſaw none but their bleſſed maſter alone, Elias and Moſes having doubtleſs gone to the ſame place.

* *Excellent.*

BOSTON, *Nov.* 9.

YESTERDAY the Superiour Court met by adjournment at the courthouſe. In the afternoon a motion was made by James Otis, Eſq; one of the Bar, that the court would adjourn to Faneuil Hall, not only as the ſtench occaſioned by the troops in the Repreſentatives chamber may prove infectious, but as it was derogatory to the honour of the court to adminiſter juſtice at the mouths of cannon and the points of bayonets. This day the troops were removed from that chamber, much to the ſatisfaction of the people, who have looked upon their being placed there at firſt by the Governour as an inſult upon the whole province.

A large guardhouſe for the ſoldiery is erected on the town land, near the Neck, and almoſt finiſhed, notwithſtanding Mr. Pierpoint, who had hired it of the Selectmen for about four years paſt, did, by their order, and before witneſſes, forbid their erecting the ſame. *Theſe are times in which no inhabitant knows what ground he ſtands upon, or can call his own.*

The Townhouſe watch being on the return, at 2 o'clock in the morning, heard a great noiſe and uproar in the ſtreets; they ſoon found it was made by a number of officers, and preſuming to ſpeak to them, though with great mildneſs, they were threatened with being ſeized and put in irons, and otherwiſe inſulted in a groſs manner.

Nov. 10. This day the Governour required the attendance of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, at the Council chamber. They attended accordingly, James Murray, Eſq; the firſt made Juſtice on the *reforming plan*, being among them; when, to keep up the appearance of their having been negligent in their duty, Lord Hillſborough's letter was read to them, after which they were exhorted by the Governour to a faithful and diligent diſcharge of the duties of their office. *We do not hear that it was recommended to them to proceed according to law with thoſe who have quartered the troops upon us, or againſt ſuch officers and ſoldiers as have inſulted the publick, injured and abuſed the ſubject, and thus broken the King's peace.*

Nov. 11. What an appearance does Boſton now make! One of the firſt commercial towns in America has now ſeveral regiments of ſoldiers quartered in the midſt of it, and even the merchants exchange is picqueted, and made the ſpot where the main guard is placed and paraded, and their cannon mounted; ſo that, inſtead of our merchants and trading people tranſacting their buſineſs, we ſee it filled with red coats, and have our ears dinned with the muſick of the drum and fife. *How would the merchants of London be ſtartled if they ſhould behold their exchange thus metemorphoſed?*

Nov. 12. There is a report that the ſmallpox is on board ſome of the Iriſh tranſports. We have certain information that ſeveral had that diſtemper on board one of them ſince ſhe left Cork, notwithſtanding which ſaid ſhip has been ſuffered, contrary to the law for preventing the ſpreading of infectious diſorders, to come up to town, and numbers of the paſſengers have been ſeen walking the ſtreets. *The bringing the ſmallpox among us at this time would open a new ſcene of diſtreſs, as we have a great addition to our numbers, and the riſk of taking the infection would deter our coaſters and country people from coming in this winter with the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſion and fuel.*

Nov. 13. The parade of the guards on week days is grander than in time of war, and nothing leſſened or omitted this ſabbath.

Nov. 17. We have authentick advice by the Thames, Capt. Watts, from London, that the petition of the Hon. his Majeſty's Council of the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay has been received by his Majeſty in a moſt gracious manner; and that the ſaid petition, with his Excellency the Governour's reaſoning in ſupport of it, would have a due conſideration before the meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for the 8th of November.

Monday laſt arrived here, from Halifax, his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, of 50 guns, with a broad pendant at her maſt head, having on board Commodore Hood, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in theſe parts; the Commodore's Lady and family alſo came with him, and intend to tarry here this winter.

His Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governour of Nova Scotia, came up in the Romney, and ſeveral other Gentlemen. The day before arrived here the Viper ſloop of war, and Little Romney, from Halifax.

The tranſports, with the 64th and 65th regiments, are not all yet arrived, two or three being ſtill out. Thoſe belonging to the 64th, and commanded by Colonel Pomeroy, are landed in town, and put in the barracks at Wheelwright's wharf. Thoſe of the 65th are at the barracks at Caſtle Iſland. Col. Mackey of the 65th, and moſt of his officers, are in the veſſels not yet arrived. It is ſaid theſe regiments conſiſt of 500 men each.

The 14th and 29th regiments, with the 64th, from Ireland, are quartered in town; and the other to be quartered at the Caſtle until the ſpring, when, it is ſaid, it is to be ſent to the principal ſeaport towns in New England.

Our advices by Capt. Watt, from London, beſides the collection from the publick prints, are: That it is the general opinion among the people who know the buſineſs of the Cabinet that Lord Egmont will be ſoon appointed Secretary of State in the room of Lord Shelburne; and in caſe of Lord Chatham's ſickneſs continuing, ſome more conſiderable changes will take place. Lord Egmont is in principle our beſt friend, and was very deſirous of having all the troops removed from the well ſettled provinces long ſince, and to have more reliance on the affections of the people there.

Some late advices from London are: The Adminiſtration are ſolicitous for a repeal of the late acts of Parliament; but that while the King's officers are maltreated, they cannot in honour do any thing towards it. They ſay they are convinced of the impropriety of the Board of Commiſſioners, and of the impolicy of the late acts; but the honour of the nation is at ſtake, and that muſt be conſulted in their repeal. It is therefore wiſhed by our friends, while we firmly adhere to and defend our rights, that we ſhould conduct ourſelves with wiſdom, prudence, ſteadineſs, and uniformity; and that in all our proceedings we behave with due reſpect to Government, and avoid every thing that has the appearance of tumult. In this way we ſhall ſtand fair in the judgment of thoſe who ſhall conſider our caſe, and in the end obtain relief.

We hear that Sir William Baker and Mr. Hayley are extremely friendly, and exert themſelves in our favour.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 24.

Meſſ. GAINE & PARKER,

As it would be the higheſt injuſtice to the inhabitants of this city to ſuppoſe that the exhibition of the effigies laſt Monday night was generally approved here, and as Mr. Holt's repreſentation of it may deceive perſons at a diſtance, I am deſired by the Magiſtrates to give you the account of what paſſed, and to requeſt your inſerting it in your next papers.

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Town Clerk.

ON Friday the 12th inſtant the Mayor had information that effigies were intended to be exhibited that evening. The reſt of the Magiſtrates were inſtantly ſummoned to meet him at the City Hall, and the marſhals and conſtables were ſent out to all quarters of the town for intelligence. When there was no proſpect of their appearance that night the Magiſtrates diſperſed about nine o'clock, reſolving to viſit their wards the next day for inquiry, and diſcourage as much as poſſible the execution of the deſign. The inhabitants, as far as the Magiſtrates could diſcover, ſeemed to be almoſt univerſally oppoſed to it, and the Mayor convened a number of the inhabitants to a meeting with the Magiſtrates the ſame evening at the Hall, where a great number attended, who in general declared their diſapprobation of ſuch proceedings, and promiſed to aſſiſt in preſerving the peace of the city. That on the Monday following, there being cauſe to ſuſpect the promoters thereof would attempt to execute their project, and intelligence being obtained that the effigies intended to be exhibited were in the out ſkirts of the town, the Magiſtrates repaired in the evening to the neighbourhood ſuſpected. The perſons concerned therein, as the Magiſtrates were informed, were thereby alarmed, and under cover of the night went off with the effigies into the city, with ſo much precipitation as to leave a part of the apparatus behind them. That while the magiſtrates, with their officers, were in the neighbourhood ſuſpected, they received an account that the effigies had made their appearance near Peck's Slip, and were going down Queen ſtreet; upon which the Magiſtrates immediately collected, and though they loſt no time the effigies were burnt, and the people diſperſed, before they could overtake them. The parade was only through part of one ſtreet, ſo haſtily performed as not to be heard of by great part of the city; and, from the beſt information, they have reaſon to believe this whole proceeding is diſapproved of by the majority of the citizens.

WHEREAS in the preamble to the account Mr. Auguſtus Van Cortlandt has publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's and Mr. Parker's gazettes of Monday laſt, concerning the effigies lately exhibited in this city, he has mentioned me in a manner that may lead people at a diſtance to ſuppoſe me the author of the account of that affair publiſhed in my laſt paper, and that I had thereby intended to deceive the publick, I therefore think myſelf obliged to ſay ſomething in my own vindication. I am ſurpriſed that Mr. Cortlandt ſhould have made uſe of an expreſſion that conveyed ſuch an idea, when if inſtead of ſaying *my repreſentation might deceive*, he had ſaid *the repreſentation in my paper might deceive*, it would have been as pertinent to the caſe; and I ſhould not then have thought myſelf concerned to take notice of it, for no body ſuppoſes that Printers are to be vouchers for the truth of the articles of intelligence they publiſh, unleſs there are ſome particular expreſſions to make them ſo. But Mr. Cortlandt was well informed that I was not preſent at the exhibition of the effigies, and knew nothing of the matter but from the accounts given me. I read to him the account that had been delivered me for publication, and ſent a copy of it to one of the Magiſtrates, acquainting them that I could not avoid publiſhing the account without offending a great number of reſpectable inhabitants, and of my cuſtomers in particular, nor alter it without the conſent of the perſons concerned in ſending it; but promiſed to conſult them, which I accordingly did, and a ſmall alteration was made before it was publiſhed. However, though I had no perſonal knowledge of the affair, yet the account was given by perſons on whoſe veracity I could fully rely; and ſince Monday laſt ſome of them have called upon me and aſſured me that they are ready, whenever called upon, to prove the truth of every particular as repreſented in my laſt paper, by a great number of witneſſes.

JOHN HOLT.

Laſt Monday evening the wife of John Lewis, of the outward of this city, labourer, ſtepped out to a neighbour's houſe to borrow a candle, leaving only three children in the houſe. She had not been abſent above three minutes when one of them, a little girl about four years of age, ran out into the ſtreet with her frock, which was calico, all in flames; one of the neighbours immediately threw her into a bank of ſnow, and extinguiſhed the fire, but the poor child was ſo terribly burnt that ſhe expired next morning about 7 o'clock.

The TRAVELS *of* VIRTUE.

VIRTUE, desirous of visiting the abode of mortals, undertook a journey through the world; she was attended by Temperance, Justice, and Humanity, the constant companions in all her peregrinations. They passed the first part of their journey without any considerable opposition, but when they arrived at a certain city called Manhood, the metropolis of the kingdom of Existence, they received many insults from the subjects of Vice, who was the governour of the place. They, however, behaved themselves with great steadiness and resolution, and looked upon the aspersions thrown on them with contempt; but they were surprised by Temptation, Allurement, and Consent; it was with great difficulty that they escaped out of their hands, and Temperance, Justice, and Humanity, had nearly been carried off by a company of robbers, whose names were Extravagance, Villainy, and Cruel Disposition. All their arts could not however deceive, or their power force Virtue, who being the favourite of the skies, was defended from every insinuation, and protected from every danger.

Soon after Virtue and her companions met with Misfortune, attended by a numerous retinue, yet they remained serene and calm, nor discovered the least sinful disorder or emotion, so that the inhabitans of the earth were astonished, and the family of Sense confounded; but Virtue, seeing their amazement, spoke to them in the following manner: "Why are ye surprised, O ye children of the dust, you judge only from external appearance, and contemplate the outward surface of things; but assure yourselves my happiness does not depend on the breast of fame, nor is it placed in that which the world terms felicity; it is neither grandeur, riches, nor pomp, that please my soul, but the approbation of him whose favour is preferable to life in its brightest scenes, and in its most alluring circumstances; I look upon my present afflictions as only designed to prove and try the sincerity of my heart; a much nobler prospect lies before me; my estate is yet to come, and the possession sure and certain; the seas may evaporate, the skies pass away, the rocks crumble to dust, and the mountains know their place no more, but my inheritance is secured, and my crown fadeth not away; I am descended from the great Eternal of the skies; he is my father, my guardian, my protector; his hand shall safely guide me through the maze of life, and the glory of his presence illumine the valley of the shadow of death."

Having spoken these words, Virtue and her companions pursued their journey along the road of mortality with cheerfulness. Amidst all the fatigue and difficulties that attended them they fainted not, nor were they weary. At last they reached that ancient town in the road of life stiled Old Age, where they were seized by infirmity, sickness, and decline: and after being for some time confined in the prison of Fatality they were conducted through the land of darkness to the region of death, where their faces turned pale, and ready to sink with fear, until accosted by Good Conscience, who promised to appear as their friend when they were brought to the bar for trial. Nor did he fail in his promise; the judge was satisfied, and commanded Innocence to waft them over the river of Oblivion, and land them on the shore of Immortality. Here they were embraced by Glory, and with him took their flight from the view of mortals.

Relation of the cruel death of the intrepid BRAGADINO, *Commander of* Famagosta, *in the island of* Cyprus, *against the* Turks, *in the year* 1571.

THE city of Famagosta, after a long and obstinate siege, was at length surrendered to the Turkish Bashaw, on condition that the officers and soldiers should march out with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, five pieces of cannon, all their baggage, and be conveyed in safety to Candia, under an escort of three Turkish gallies; and that the inhabitants should remain in the free use of their religion, untouched in their property, and in full possession of their freedom. These conditions having been mutally signed, the garrison marched out, and the soldiers embarked on board the ships provided for them by Mustapha. Next day Bragadino went to pay his compliments to Mustapha, attended by Baglioni, Martinenga, and some of the chief officers. At first they met with a civil reception, Mustapha ordering a seat to be placed for Bragadino on his own right hand. They soon entered into discourse about the prisoners; and Mustapha taxing Bragadino with some violences committed by the garrison during the suspension granted for settling a capitulation, Bragadino, with a generous disdain, denied the charge, calling it false and designing. Upon which Mustapha, rising up in a fury, ordered him to be bound hand and foot, and the others massacred before his face, without regard to hospitality, their bravery, the treaty subsisting, or their being unarmed. Bragadino was reserved for a cruel treatment: After being insulted with the most vilifying and opprobrious language, after undergoing the most excruciating tortures, after having his ears, nose, and lips slit, his neck was stretched upon a block, and trampled upon by the dastardly Mustapha, who asked where was now that Christ whom he worshipped, and why he did not deliver him out of his hands. At the same time the soldiers on board the fleet were despoiled of every thing, and lashed to the oars. This day's work being finished, Mustapha entered the city, where he gave immediate orders that Tiepolo should be hanged upon a gibbet. A few days after, before Bragadino had recovered from the wounds he received, he was carried in derision to all the breaches made in the walls, loaded with buckets filled with earth and mortar, and ordered to kiss the ground as often as he passed by Mustapha; a spectacle that raised pangs of pity in the callous hearts of the meanest Turkish soldiers, but could not move compassion in the obdurate breast of Mustapha. Afterwards the brave Bragadino was cooped up in a cage, and ignominiously hung to a sail yard in one of the gallies, where his intrepid soldiers were chained to the oars. This sight rendered them almost furious; they exclaimed against the baseness, the treachery, of Mustapha; they called aloud for revenge, and desired to be set at liberty, that they might, even without arms, rescue their brave General, and inflict the deserved punishment upon their mean, dastardly, and cowardly foes. Their request was answered with cruel lashes; Bragadino was taken down, conducted to the market place, amidst the din of trumpets, drums, and other warlike instruments, where he was flayed alive, and a period put to his glorious life. His skin was hung, by way of trophy, to the sail yard of a galley sent round all the coasts to insult the Venetians. In which manner perished the intrepid Bragadino, who suffered equally by the dilatoriness of the republick, and the barbarity of a haughty enemy.

He bore his sufferings with such an admirable constancy that, with great calmness, he reasoned with Mustapha upon the duties of honour, virtue, and a soldier. He then taxed him with perfidy, cruelty, and cowardice, qualities the least becoming a General of all men. After his skin was pulled down to his navel, the force applied by the executioner made the blood stream out; upon which, with amazing firmness, he cried out upon Christ's sufferings. But these are scenes that cannot either be read, or described, without horrour.

GUILT *discovered, or the tendency of* AVARICE.

AS nothing can be a more successful monitor to virtue than a sense of that Divine presence which pervades the creation, is witness to all our actions, and conscious of all our thoughts, so when a man has effaced from his mind every impression of this nature, secrecy, or an impossibility of his being impeached by the laws of the society of which he is a member, are the only circumstances wanting to determine him, when a temptation offers, to commit the most atrocious crimes.

The following incident hath strongly supported this assertion (the belief and constant persuation of which is of the greatest importance to man) and represents a natural effect of that inordinate passion for riches which has occasioned so much bloodshed and confusion in the world. Before I proceed to the relation of my tale, to assure the reader that the whole really happened, and that every circumstance is remembered, and asserted by persons now alive, may not render it the less interesting.

Several years ago there lived in Scotland a Gentleman whose publick as well private character must long survive in the tender remembrance, and affectionate esteem, of all that knew him. It is foreign from our story to say any thing more of him than that an unlucky accident, by cutting him off, deprived society of a warm advocate for its laws and interests, the poor and fatherless of a benefactor and stay, an amiable woman of her friend and husband, and two promising boys of a father and companion. He left a considerable fortune behind him, and his widow took care to give her sons an education suited to their birth, as well as a free choice of their occupations in life. The eldest, who enjoyed the fortune, discovered an early inclination for the army, into which he entered when about twenty years of age. The second (the unfortunate hero of our story) when he attained the same age, engaged in the navy; and, as we shall see hereafter, made no inconsiderable figure therein. The sudden death of the father occasioned his affairs being left in such a situation that the mother depended almost wholly upon the bounty of her eldest son for every thing. Though she had brought him up (and indeed both of them) with the utmost care and indulgence, yet such was the disposition of the young man that absence and foreign countries, soon rooted from his breast every kind of affection for, as well as remembrance of, her and her situation. To see children acting the wise and dutiful part must give a wonderous satisfaction and serenity to the evening hours of a venerable parent, but how dreadfully severe is a contrary conduct to such a one! Together with the pangs which this mother felt for her vicious son, she felt all the discontent and peevishness which poverty occasions, especially to those who have experienced happier days. She had nothing to support her but what her own industry could acquire, and some small remittances from her son in the navy, who as yet could but afford her little. The extravagancy of her soldier so much increased his demands that at last he put it out of his own power either to assist her, though inclined, or any longer relieve his own wants but by selling all his estate.

She was now obliged to retire from the world, and as well as she could accommodate herself in a dirty little country town. It is hard to determine whether her real wants, or the ungrateful scorn of those whom her husband's generosity had raised from nothing, bore hardest upon her. How often does beneficence meet with this reward from a sordid selfish world!

It is necessary now to observe that for six years she heard nothing of her youngest son, whose former remittances were wont agreeably to surprise her. This delay no doubt, while it cut off every prospect of future affluence, added a weight to all her other misfortunes. He attained a considerable station in an East India ship, but by being constantly abroad was deprived of any sure opportunity (at least any that he thought) of sending her such sums as her indigency required, and his circumstances could now afford. Besides, he was uncertain whether she was dead or alive. However, after an absence of eight years, he returns to his native country, and without giving his mother (whose situation he was now acquainted with) any previous notice of an intended visit, he repaired to the town where she lived, and put up at the only inn the place afforded; this was so crowded that he could not possibly lodge there all night. He determined, therefore, to please himself with going as a needy person unacquainted in the country, and asking lodging from his mother, without making a discovery until the morning. Mean while he made himself known to the innkeeper, and communicated his scheme, asked him to conduct him to his mother's door, and engaged him to come next morning to her house and witness the happy discovery which he longed to make. Accordingly, having dressed himself in a common sailor's habit, the landlord attended him to his mother's house, and left him. The tender hearted son, upon seeing one so dear to him in the meanest situation, could scarce conceal himself: It excited an ardour (which only the generous can form any idea of) hardly to be suppressed, of relieving her exigencies, and making her happy. He asked as a stranger, and one who could have no accommodation at the inn, the benefit of her roof, and such repast as she could afford for a night, promising to pay her abundantly for her trouble. At first she refused, and told him that she had no convenience for accommodating any one but herself; but at last, tempted by the prospect of a little gain, she consented to his proposal. Betwixt the time of his going in and their parting, in order to take rest, she recounted to him her hard fate and former happy circumstances, little suspecting that this was the son she lamented; she told him of a duteous child whom she feared was now no more, and bewailed the ingratitude of her eldest son, whom she had not for many years heard of. From what we have said of this amiable young man, we may easily guess the different emotions of his heart which this recital would occasion. It was now drawing towards night when each retired to rest, and the youth, wearied with a tedious journey on the former day, notwithstanding the various agitations in his breast, soon found repose.

In the morning the innkeeper came at the appointed hour to witness the joyous scene which the sudden and unexpected restoration of a lost son to an indulgent mother must exhibit. He inquired of the old woman where the stranger was that came to her last night; she denied that any such person had entered her habitation. The publican, imagining that the good woman wanted to surprise him the more with news that she could not but think agreeable, tells her to trifle no more, for he knew all already; that he had last night conducted the Gentleman to her door, and seen her receive him into the house; she still denied her guest. The sequel is terrible! going to the bed, and lifting up the clothes, he discovered—his nature must have shuddered at the sight—Oh! horrid! the lately blooming young man cold and lifeless, with all his blood congealed around him. The imaginations of every reader must paint his feelings; afterwards recollecting himself a little, he asked the trembling wretch if she had not done this deed. Every feature and nerve betrayed her guilt, yet artifice was mingled with her confession; she acknowledged the deed, but affirmed it was done in defence of her honour, which not even her age could protect from the brutish passion of a stranger. Unlikely tale, and how soon recanted, when the landlord told her that this murdered stranger was her long lost, her dutiful son, who, with an affection not to be expressed, had returned to his native country, and with uncommon assiduity sought her out, to shower upon her every favour that filial piety could devise, or affluence bestow. Ah! then she confessed that, tempted with some discoveries she had made of his having money about him, foolishly imagining that Heaven would wink at the terrible crime, and the death of this stranger would never rise in judgment against her, she had seized the murdering knife, and in the dead silence of last night had stabbed him to the heart. It is impossible for me to paint the horrour and rage which all her words and actions now discovered. She made a full confession to her judges, who condemned her to death, and the sentence was executed. Thus died this unhappy woman, a striking instance of the folly and madness of those who take the advantage of secrecy to commit enormous crimes, which Divine justice will not suffer to pass unpunished. A fatal proof that an inordinate thirst of gain is the root of all evil.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 15.

We have received a further account of the following ELECTIONS, *viz.*

FOR the College of WILLIAM and MARY, Mr. JOHN BLAIR.

For ALBEMARLE, Messr. THOMAS JEFFERSON and THOMAS WALKER.

For AMHERST, Messr. WILLIAM CABELL and CORNELIUS THOMAS.

For BUCKINGHAM, Messr. JOSEPH CABELL and BENJAMIN HOWARD.

For CAROLINE, Messr. EDMUND PENDLETON and FRANCIS COLEMAN.

For CUMBERLAND, Messr. JOHN MAYO and ALEXANDER TRENT.

For CULPEPER, Messr. HENRY PENDLETON and JOHN GREEN.

For FREDERICK, Messr. ROBERT RUTHERFORD and JAMES WOOD.

For FAIRFAX, Messr. GEORGE WASHINGTON and JOHN WEST.

For FAUQUIER, Messr. THOMAS HARRISON and JAMES SCOTT.

For GOOCHLAND, Messr. JOHN WOODSON and JOSIAH PAYNE.

For HALIFAX, Messr. NATHANIEL TERRY and THOMAS TUNSTALL.

For HAMPSHIRE, Messr. JAMES MERCER and ABRAHAM HITE.

For LANCASTER, Messr. JAMES BALL and CHARLES CARTER.

For LOUISA, Messr. RICHARD ANDERSON and THOMAS JOHNSON.

For LOUDOUN, Messr. JAMES HAMILTON and FRANCIS PEYTON.

For NORTHUMBERLAND, Messr. MATRON BALL and GEORGE BALL.

For ORANGE, Messr. JAMES WALKER and THOMAS BARBER.

For PRINCE WILLIAM, Messr. HENRY LEE and FOUSHEE TEBBS.

For SPOTSYLVANIA, Messr. BENJAMIN GRYMES and PETER MARYE.

For STAFFORD, Messr. THOMPSON MASON and JOHN ALEXANDER.

For WESTMORELAND, Messr. RICHARD HENRY LEE and RICHARD LEE.

On the 4th of this instant, about ten o'clock at night, the gaol of Amherst county by some accident caught fire, and one Richard Fletcher Gregory, confined in it for debt, perished in the flames. There was something very deplorable in this man's fate, for although, by his cries, he awakened the jailor, who immediately snatched up the keys, as he thought, of the prison, and ran directly to open the door, yet upon trial he found they were the wrong ones, and by his repeated efforts to unlock the door spoiled the lock, so that when he came with the right key it had no effect. Then he roused up a Negro fellow, who with an axe laboured hard to cut the door through, and when he had completed it found that what he had done was in vain, as there were iron bars in the inside. The poor man, who was all this time at the window, and seeing nothing more could be done for his relief, as the fire burked out at the prison door, and hindered the Negro from proceeding, resigned himself to his fate: He took off his clothes and threw them out at the window, telling the jailor to give them to his poor wife and children, as the only legacy he had to leave them. He then retired to a corner of the prison and lay down, waiting his fate. Next morning his remains were found, which were nothing but his scull and thigh bones.

On Tuesday last, at the court of Oyer and Terminer, the following criminals were brought to their trials, and received sentence, viz.

Edward Mason, from Amherst, for felony, guilty: Death.
Peter Brown, from Lunenburg, for felony, guilty: Death.
Richard Pearl, from Spotsylvania, for felony, guilty: Death.
Andrew Leitch, from Spotsylvania, for manslaughter, acquitted.
George Keele, from Goochland, for felony, guilty: Burnt in the hand.
George Charge, from Frederick, for felony, guilty: Burnt in the hand.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

Dec. 5. Hannah, George May, from Philadelphia, in ballast.

6. Elliott, Alexander Ferrie, from Greenock, in ballast.

8. Sally, George Taylor, from New York, with 4 hhds. of loaf sugar, 1 box of sugar candy, 200 wt. of pimento, 1 box of tea, 500 wt. of cheese, 16 barrels of apples, 2 boxes of chocolate, 36 axes, 3 fanning mills, 4 barrels of cranberries, 1 trunk of linens, and sundry European goods.

12. Carr, John Morgan, from Salem, with 6 hhds. of molosses, 11 hhds. of rum, 1 barrel of brown sugar, 96 wt. and a quarter of loaf sugar, 36 axes, 4 barrels of mackerel, 21 hhds. of salt, and 130 wt. of chocolate.

13. Virginia Packet, Joseph Swann, from Salem, with 11 barrels and 40 kegs of rum and spirits, 540 wt. of loaf sugar, 5 barrels of fish, 36 axes, a parcel of iron, wooden, and earthen ware, 48 bottles of snuff, 36 chairs, 20 bushels of potatoes, 1 chair and harness, 12 handkerchiefs, 10 fryingpans, 22 gallons of molosses, 100 wt. of tea, 6 quintals of fish, and 8 barrels of cranberries.

13. Hope, James Atwood, from Boston, with 16 barrels of rum, 600 wt. of cheese, 23 axes, 36 chairs, 10 quintals of cod fish, 10 barrels of shads, 3 hhds. of salt, half a tun of hollow iron ware, a parcel of earthen ware, 40 wt. of chocolate, 50 wt. of bohea tea, and 12 hhds. of molosses.

Advertisements.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

AS I intend to convert my present dwelling-house into an ordinary, to be kept on my own account, any person that I know to be well qualified for keeping a good ordinary, or recommended as such by persons I can depend on, will meet with encouragement upon applying, if willing to engage for a term of years. WILLIAM WOODROP.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Christopher Robinson*, Esq; at his late dwelling-house in the county of *Middlesex*. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be exposed to sale about 100 *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for personal estate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of sale.

Tdf. RICHARD CORBIN, } Executors.
RALPH WORMELEY, }

Whoever have any demands against the said estate are desired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

ALL perſons having demands againſt Mr. *Edward Ambler*, late of *Jameſtown*, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, and ſuch as were indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy payments.

There will be expoſed to ſale, before Mr. *Hay*'s door, on *Thurſday* the 22d of this inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable full blooded *Engliſh* STALLION, imported ſome years ago by *John Ambler*, Eſquire.

MARY AMBLER,
JAQUELIN AMBLER,
RO. C. NICHOLAS,
JOHN BLAIR, jun.
WILSON MILES CARY, } Executors.

2

To be SOLD *at publick auction, before Mr.* Hay's *door, on* Wedneſday *the 21ſt of this inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT where Mrs. *Steel* formerly lived, very near to Mr. *Waller*'s. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next, bond and approved ſecurity being given.

To be ſold likewiſe, two TRACTS of LAND in the county of *Albemarle*, in the neighbourhood of the town of *Charlotteſville*, containing 400 acres each, the property of Mr. *Lewis Hanſford* of *Norfolk*. For terms apply to Mr. *Joel Terrell*, living in *Charlotteſville*, or to the ſubſcriber, to whom the money for the whole is to be paid.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intends for *Britain* this enſuing ſummer, and as he does not intend to retail any more goods after the 20th inſtant he deſires that thoſe who are indebted to him, as factor for Mr. *James Ritchie* and Co. of *Glaſgow*, merchants; or on his own account, will immediately ſettle accounts, and give bond for what may be due. As his intention in taking bonds is not to puſh immediately for the money, but to aſcertain the exact ſums that may be due, and prevent diſputes and trouble to the perſon who may collect the debts, a reaſonable time will be allowed for making payment, upon giving bond; but thoſe who are in debt, and do not ſettle and give bond, will be ſued immediately, as he will imagine they intend to diſpute the accounts, and if ſued immediately it is probable the ſuit may be tried before he his obliged to leave the colony. Thoſe who have any claims againſt him are deſired to apply for pay.

WILLIAM WODDROP.

THE church of *Charles* pariſh, in *York* county, having been broke open on *Monday* night the 5th of this inſtant *(Dec.)* and robbed of a damaſk communion table-cloth and napkin, a ſurplice, and ſilver cup, marked C+P, containing about three pints. If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped the perſon who offers them will be ſecured; and we hereby promiſe a reward of 5l. to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and apprehend the thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be convicted of the ſacrilege.

JOHN HOWARD, } Church-
ROBERT SHEILD, } Wardens.

To be LET, *on* Wedneſday *the 4th of* January *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

THE BUILDING of a STEEPLE to *Williamſburg* church. All Gentlemen that incline to undertake the ſame are deſired to attend that day at the ſaid church with proper plans, and a juſt eſtimate to each plan.

JOHN PIERCE, } Church-
WILLIAM EATON, } Wardens.

2

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or on 3 or 4 Years Credit, paying Intereſt for the Money,*

THE Dwelling-Houſe in *Palace* ſtreet, with four Lots of Ground, well encloſed, and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives. There is no ſituation in this city ſuperiour to it, for pleaſantneſs and convenience.

WILLIAM CARTER.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Friday *the 20th of* January *next, in* KING *and* QUEEN *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 462 acres, formerly a glebe where Mr. *Dunbar* lived, whereon is a dwelling-houſe with two rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and a brick cellar, with all other convenient outhouſes, and the plantation in good order for cropping. At the ſame time will be ſold ſeveral valuable SLAVES, STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity.

EDWARD CARY.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make immediate payment, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

To be SOLD *for ready money, or ſhort credit, on* Thurſday *the 22d of this inſtant* (Dec.) *at the plantation whereon* John Hightower *now lives, on* Nottoway *river, in* Lunenburg *county,*

FIFTEEN likely *Virginia* born Negroes, the property of the ſaid *Hightower*. At the ſame time his ſtock of cattle, hogs, and horſes, and all his houſehold and kitchen furniture, will be diſpoſed of, by virtue of a deed of truſt made to

1‖ ABRAHAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a dark bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, bob tail, is hip-ſhot, had on a good bell, and branded on the near buttock D; poſted, and appraiſed to 35s.

2‖ CHARLES SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a bright bay colt, about 2 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither dockt nor branded, nor no fleſh marks; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s. ‖ WILLIAM OLIVER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, has two white feet, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder TB in a piece, aud on the near buttock X; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. JOHN WHITE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, had on a ſmall bell, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 12s. 6d.

WILLIAM NORTH.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſprig tail, had a bell on, and branded on the off buttock B; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l 2s. ‖ THOMAS SMITH.

CHARLES CITY, *Dec.* 6, 1768.

ON *Saturday* the 17th inſtant I propoſe to meet my creditors at Mr. *Maupin*'s, in *Williamſburg*. Such as have ſecurity for their debts will be paid in courſe; to ſuch as have not I am willing to deliver up my eſtate conditionally upon oath. If ſome refuſe, thoſe that accept the terms ſhall have a conveyance; and, if my body will afford more ſatisfaction to any, it ſhall be then there at their diſpoſal.

2 WILLIAM DAVIS.

A YOUNG man who underſtands book-keeping, writes a very fine hand, and can have an undeniable character, will be glad of employ in a counting houſe or ſtore, on moderate terms. He is very well acquainted with the people in the outward parts. Any perſon in want of ſuch a one may apply to Meſſ. *Nathaniel* and *William Edwards*, in *Brunſwick* county. ‖

To be LET *to the loweſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the 20th of this inſtant* (December) *at the glebe of* Bromfield *pariſh, in* Culpeper *county,*

THE building of a MANSION HOUSE on the ſaid glebe, a plan of which will be produced that day to the undertakers.

Ambroſe Powel, } Church
Thomas M'Clanahan, } Wardens.

GEORGE III. by the grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sergeant of our Court of *Huſtings* for our city of *Williamſburg*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*, executor, *&c.* of *Peter Hay*, Doctor of Phyſick, deceaſed, *Griſſel Hay*, widow and relict of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, *David Hay*, *Robert Hay*, *Lydia Hay*, *Helen Hay*, and *Mary Hay*, infants and deviſees of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, if they be found within your bailiwick, to be before our Juſtices of our ſaid court, in chancery, on the firſt *Monday* in *January* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt them by *Richard Johnſon*, *Thomas Waller*, *Alexander Craig*, *William Withers*, *John Carter*, *John Shephard*, *William Trebell*, *Richard Taliaferro*, *Haldenby Dixon*, *Robert Nicolſon*, *Thomas Pate*, *Joſeph Scrivener*, *John Dixon* and *John Tazewell*, executors, *&c.* of *Joſeph Royle*, deceaſed, Meſſ. *Hubard* and *Baker*, *James Anderſon*, *Charles Seaton*, *William Johnſon*, an infant under the age of 21 years, by *Philip Johnſon* his guardian, *Thomas Moore*, *James Mitchell*, *John Greenhow*, and *Jane Vobe*; and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of each of them 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Matthew Davenport*, Clerk of our ſaid court, the 5th day of *December*, in the 9th year of our reign.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 8, 1768.

LAST *Monday* night an outhouſe where the ſubſcriber lives was broke open, and, among ſeveral articles ſtolen, twelve ſoup plates, one ſhallow do. and a quart pewter tankard, all marked E ✱ S. Whoever will bring them to me ſhall have 10s. reward, and 20s. more on conviction of the thief.

C EDWARD CUMINS.

To be SOLD, *by decree of* York *county court, at Mr.* James Mitchell's, *in* York *town, on* Monday *the 19th of this inſtant, for ready money,*

ONE hundred acres of Land, in *Charles* pariſh, three Negro men, and one Negro woman, mortgaged by *Samuel Roberts*, deceaſed, to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſquire.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, by decree of the ſaid court, for ready money, nine Negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, belonging to *Benjamin Moſs*.

Alſo a tract of land, in *Charles* pariſh, lately the property of *John Jones*, deceaſed, and ſubject to the widow's dower. The purchaſer of this to have ſix months credit, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

2 WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 7, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Congo* Negro man ſlave, named YAMMER, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 45 years old, has on a brown cloth coat, Negro cotton breeches, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt. He was formerly coachman to Governour *Gooch*, did once belong to *John Hyndman*, late of this city, as alſo to Mr. *Meriwether Skelton*, and now belongs to the eſtate of *George Johnſton*, deceaſed, of *Fairfax*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 5th of* January *next, at the plantation of* Benjamin Hunt, *deceaſed, in* Suſſex *county,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid HUNT, conſiſting of ſeveral likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, a STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, alſo all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and the crop of CORN and TOBACCO. Credit will be allowed until the 15th of *April* next, on giving bond and ſecurity.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

4 JOHN WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

RICHMOND, *Nov.* 24, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to BRITAIN next ſpring, will give up unto Mr. *Neill Campbell* on the 1ſt of *March* next the charge of the ſtore in *Richmond*, of which he has had the direction for ſeveral years, on account of Meſſ. *George Kippen* and Co. merchants in *Glaſgow*. He requeſts the favour that thoſe Gentlemen who have accounts with him may come and ſettle as ſoon as in their power, that, if not paid, the balances may be acknowledged to his ſucceſſour, being deſirous to obviate all diſputes that may ariſe in his abſence.

The buſineſs will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Campbell*, who is well known to moſt of the cuſtomers, and the ſame indulgence will be given by him as has been cuſtomary. The ſtore kept by Mr. *Campbell*, in *Albemarle*, will be put under the direction of Mr. *Charles Irving*.

ALEXANDER M'CAUL.

N. B. I intend to return in about twelve months.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the 22d of this inſtant* (December) *purſuant to a decree of* Eſſex *county court,*

A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of one moiety of a tract of fine level land, lying near the lower church, in the ſaid county, belonging to Mr. *Francis Smith*, and now in his poſſeſſion, containing by eſtimation 1000 acres; and the reverſion after one life of the other moiety of the ſaid tract of land, on which are many valuable improvements. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 25th day of *October* next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

RICHARD ADAMS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in the city of* Williamſburg, *on* Saturday *the 17th of this inſtant* (December).

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3316 acres, lying on *Roanoke* river, in the county of *Halifax*, 1100 of which are fine low grounds, being the land purchaſed by *George Braxton*, Eſq; deceaſed, of the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; and ſold by *Carter Braxton*, Eſq; to the late Mr. *William Waters*, deceaſed. Nine months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the 23d of* December *next, on the premiſes,*

A TRACT of LAND, lately belonging to Col *Francis Taylor*, deceaſed, in the lower part of *Caroline* county, containing 800 acres, of which at leaſt 200 acres is valuable low grounds, and ſome improvable meadow grounds, and the high lands good for crops of tobacco or wheat; to be ſold entire, or laid off in any parcels ſo as to ſuit purchaſers. Alſo the reverſion of 700 acres adjoining, which is held by Mrs. *Taylor* for her dower. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers for one half the money until *June* next, and for the other half until *June* 1770, on giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES TAYLOR, } Executors.
EDMUND PENDLETON, }

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

MIDDLESEX, *Nov.* 26, 1768.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on *Thurſday* evening the 17th of this inſtant, at *King William* courthouſe, a ſmall SILVER WATCH, made by *Charles Clay* of *London*, No. 15,944, the out caſe of which has two ſmall bruiſes. Whoever brings the ſaid watch to me, or gives me ſuch information that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded,

GEORGE BIRD.

N. B. I muſt requeſt the favour of all Gentlemen watch menders, if the ſaid watch ſhould come to their hands, to be good enough to ſtop her, and inform me of it, for which they ſhall be rewarded. G. B.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the 3d of* January *next, for ready money,*

ONE hundred very fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are many fine houſe ſervants, and as good ſpinners as any in the colony; a very good COACH, with 6 HARNESS, and ſome very fine blooded HORSES, got by *Traveller*, *Dearnought*, and *Childers*.

6 WILL. CHURCHILL.

POETS CORNER.

A young Lady's COMPLAINT *on the* DEATH *of her* SQUIRREL.

SINCE others shed the briny tear,
And heave for birds the sigh sincere;
Since some for lapdogs grieve and wail,
And tell their tender moving tale;
Let me, in melancholy strain,
Of Death's stern cruelty complain:
Relentless tyrant! who could kill
A thing so pretty as my PHIL,
A thing so sprightly and so queer,
The pet I lov'd so very dear,
To rob me of the pretty elf,
I wish that he had dy'd himself.
Where now, enraptur'd, shall I see,
My PHILLY skip from tree to tree!
Caper and gambol in the air,
Suspended from the earth as far
As where the topmost shoot makes out,
There frisk, and dance, and turn about!
Then chatter at me (saucy thing)
And be as haughty as a King!
And though I sooth'd, and might entreat,
He'd pluck his acorns, sit and eat,
E'er he would to my arms retreat.
Then did I stroke him, scratch his head,
And in my bosom made his bed;
He softly crept to his repose,
Envy'd by twenty tawdry beaus,
Who though they had their monkey airs,
And caper'd too, like dancing bears,
Talk'd nonsense all the tedious day,
Escorted me to ball and play,
Ne'er made impression on my heart,
Or gain'd of love the smallest part,
For my affection was, and still
Is all engross'd by charming PHILL;
For him I mourn, for him I cry,
For him alone I daily sigh;
For him I've lost each night's repose,
Nothing enjoying but my woes.
Oh could my squirrel but survive,
Ecstatick pleasure me 'twould give;
But he is gone! ne'er to return!
And useless 'tis to sigh and mourn.
I'll therefore seek another pet,
A husband I may surely get;
But know, ye swains, I ne'er shall choose
Amongst the fops or empty beaus,
Because he'd surely make me fret,
And prove a very worthless pet.

To be LET *for one year, or* LEASED *for a term of years,*

TWO well accustomed ORDINARIES, and land with each sufficient to work four or five hands. They are part of the estate of *James Stewart*, late of *Brunswick* county, deceased, and are as follow, *viz.* One on *Meherrin* river, at *Hicks's Ford*, kept for several years past by *John Carter*, whereon is a very good dwelling-house, with all other convenient outhouses, the plantation in very good order, and may be entered on at *Christmas*. The other in *Sussex* coun formerly kept by the deceased, is an exceeding fine place for ublick house, is generally known by the name of *Stewart's* op, and may be entered on immediately. Any persons in- nable to rent the above places may know the terms by applying to

Tf JOHN STEWART, } Executors.
RICHARD STEWART, }

Williamsburg, Nov. 24, 1768.

RUN away, last SATURDAY night, from the subscriber, a Negro man named CYRUS, who belongs to the estate of Mrs. *Webb*, late of this city, deceased. He is a small slim fellow, does not speak very plain, and is about 30 years of age. Whoever brings him to me shall have 20*s.* reward.

A. PURDIE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the 22d of* December *next, at the plantation whereon* Samuel Hipkins, *Gentleman, deceased, lived,*

TWENTY five likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, also a valuable new still that works 60 gallons or more, near 200 barrels of corn, 130 gallons of peach bran a yoke of large oxen, 4 plantation horses, and a stock of hog together with all the remaining part of said *Hipkins's* estate, co sisting of many things too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed until *September* 1769 for all sums above 25*s.* the purchasers giving bond with good security to

4 LE ROY HIPKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL HIPKINS, }

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* court-house, about six weeks ago, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, draws very well in a chair, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near butock W. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. *Holt Richeson*, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have 20*s.* reward.

Tf ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

To be SOLD,

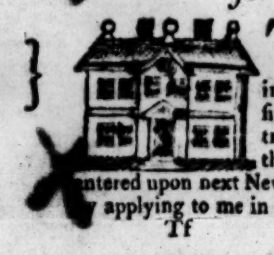
A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, situate in *Essex* county, adjacent to *Piscataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted security for the money. The land may be seen at any time, and laid off in lots if desired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would sell on very reasonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55*l.* per annum. Also about 8000 acres of land in *Brunswick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On these tracts are several plantations, and the soil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *November* 1770. For further particulars those who incline to purchase may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*



THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mill*, d in *King William* county, which is as public situated as any ordinary whatever, wher travelless to *Williamsburg*, that pass through the said county, go by the door. It is to be ntered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known applying to me in said county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a bay horse, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his hind feet white, a star in his forehead, and branded S; posted, and appraised to 5*l.*

MILES SELDEN.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20*l.* which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
In section at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L.840	L.70
at *Crutchfield's*, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L.1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20*l.*	135	2700	
		L.4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10*l.* each,		L.4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which notice will be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY, *for disposing of certain* LANDS, SLAVES, *and* STOCKS, *belonging to the subscriber.*

Prizes.	Value.	CONTENTS *of* PRIZES.
1 of	L.5000	TO consist of a forge and geared grist-mill, both well fixed, and situate on a plentiful and constant stream, with 1800 acres of good land, in King and Queen county, near Todd's Bridge, which cost 6000*l.*
1 of	1375	To consist of 550 acres of very good land, lying in King Willam County, on Pamunkey river, called Gooch's, part of 1686 acres purchased of William Claiborne, deceased; the line to extend from said river to the back line across towards Mattapony.
1 of	1925	To consist of 550 acres of very good land adjoining and below the said tract, lying on Pamunkey river, whereon is a good dwelling-house, 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, also all other good and convenient outhouses, 1000 fine peach trees thereon, with many apple trees and other sorts of fruit, a fine high and pleasant situation, and the plantation in exceeding good order for cropping; the line to extend from said river to the back line towards Mattapony.
1 of	1750	To consist of 586 acres, below the aforesaid two tracts, whereon is a fine peach orchard, and many fine apple trees; the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and very fine for corn and tobacco, and abounds with a great quantity of white oak, which will afford, it is thought, 1000*l.* worth of plank and staves.
65 of	L. 50	3250 To consist of 6500 acres of good land, in Caroline county; to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each.
4 of	75	300 To consist of 812 acres of good land, in Spotsylvania county, in the fork between Northanna and the north fork, with a large quantity of low grounds and meadow land; to be laid off in lots of 203 acres each.
1 of		280 A Negro man named Billy, about 22 years old, an exceeding trusty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and understands putting up his fire; also his wife named Lucy, a young wench, who works exceeding well both in the house and field.
1 of		200 A Negro man named Joe, about 27 years old, a very trusty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and understands putting up his fire.
1 of		200 A Negro man named Mingo, about 24 years old, a very trusty good finer and hammerman, and understands putting up his fire.
1 of		180 A Negro man named Ralph, about 22 years old, an exceeding good finer.
1 of		220 A Negro man named Isaac, about 20 years old, an exceeding good hammerman and finer.
1 of		250 A Negro man named Sam, about 26 years old, a fine chaffery man; also his wife Daphne, a very good hand at the hoe, or in the house.
1 of		200 A Negro man named Abraham, about 26 years old, an exceeding good forge carpenter, cooper, and clapboard carpenter.
1 of		150 A Negro man named Bob, about 27 years old, a very fine master collier.
1 of		90 A Negro man named Dublin, about 30 years old, a very good collier.
1 of		90 A Negro man named London, about 25 years old, a very good collier.
1 of		90 A Negro man named Cambridge, about 24 years old, a good collier.
1 of		90 A Negro man named Harry, a very good collier.
1 of		100 A Negro man named Toby, a very fine master collier.
1 of		120 A Negro man named Peter, about 18 years old, an exceeding trusty good waggoner.
1 of		190 A Negro man named Dick, about 24 years old, a very fine blacksmith; also his smith's tools.
1 of		80 A Negro man named Sampson, about 32 years old, the skipper of the flat.
1 of		70 A Negro man named Dundee, about 38 years old, a good planter.
1 of		85 A Negro man named Caroline Joe, about 35 years old, a very fine planter.
1 of		110 A Negro woman named Rachel, about 32 years old, and her children Daniel and Thompson, both very fine.
1 of		70 A Negro woman named Hannah, about 16 years old.
1 of		75 A Negro man named Jack, a good planter.
1 of		75 A Negro man named Ben, about 25 years old, a good house servant, and a good carter, &c.
1 of		120 A Negro man named Robin, a good sawer, and Bella his wife.
1 of		70 A Negro girl named Sukey, about 12 years old, and another named Betty, about 7 years old, children of Robin and Bella.
1 of		75 A Negro man named York, a good sawer.
1 of		80 A Negro woman named Kate, and a young child called Judy.
1 of		60 A Negro girl (Aggy) and boy (Nat) children of Kate.
1 of		75 A Negro named Pompey, a young fellow.
1 of		110 A fine breeding woman named Pat, lame of one side, with child, and her three children, Let, Milley, and Charlotte.
1 of		60 A fine boy named Phill, son of Patty, about 14 years old.
1 of		50 A Negro man named Tom, an outlandish fellow.
1 of		280 A Negro man named Cæsar, about 30 years old, a very good blacksmith; and his wife, named Nanny, with two children, Tab and Jane.
1 of		110 A Negro man named Edom, about 23 years old, a blacksmith, who has served four years to the trade.
1 of		160 A Negro man named Moses, about 23 years old, a very good planter; and his wife Phebe, a fine young wench, with her child Nell.
1 of		50 A Negro woman named Dorah, wife of carpenter Jemmy.
1 of		35 A Negro named Venus, daughter of Tab.
1 of		25 A Negro named Judy, wife of Sambo.
1 of		20 A Negro named Lucy, outlandish.
1 of		25 A Negro man named Toby, a good miller.
1 of		100 A team of exceeding fine horses, consisting of four, and their geer; also a good waggon.
1 of		80 A team of four horses, and their geer, with two coal waggons.
10 of	20	200 To consist of 100 head of cattle, to be laid off in 10 lots.

124 Prizes L. 18,400
1716 Blanks.

1840 TICKETS, at 10*l.* each, is L. 18,400.

Managers are JOHN RANDOLPH, JOHN BAYLOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIELDING LEWIS, ARCHIBALD CARY, CARTER BRAXTON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, RALPH WORMELEY, RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOMAS WALKER, THOMAS TABB, EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, PATRICK COUTTS, NEIL JAMIESON, ALEXANDER DONALD, DAVID JAMESON, and JOHN MADISON, Gentlemen.

☞ *The above* LOTTERY *will be drawn* NEXT SPRING, *at* Williamsburg.

N. B. Not any of the cattle mentioned in this lottery are to be under the age of two years, nor none to exceed four or five years old.

BERNARD MOORE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.